

## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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## SIN AND PHILANTHROPY.

## A True Tale.

(Concluded from our last.)  
The good old man then went to the hotel, and enquired for Henry Stuart. The servant, and his lordship had not yet risen. Tell him my business is of importance, said friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a plain old Quaker should thus intrude upon his luxurious privacy; but when he heard his errand, he brushed aside, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "bear a testimony," as the Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart was touched. He excused himself, by saying that he would not have interfered with the girl, if he had known her to be virtuous. I have done many wrong things, said he, but thank God, no hereditary or confiding innocence rests on my conscience.

I have always esteemed it the basest act of which man is capable. The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the forlorn situation in which she had been found, distressed him greatly.

When Isaac represented that the silk had been stolen for this sake, that the girl had thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note, and offered it to pay her expenses. Nay, said Isaac, thou art a very rich man; I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes.

She is the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing this great injury; give me another.

Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, you understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England, come to see me. I will give you a cordial welcome, and treat you like a nobleman.

Farewell, friend, replied Isaac, though much to blame in this affair, thou hast behaved nobly. Mayest thou be blessed in domestic life, and trifle no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deceived.

Luckily, the girl had sufficient presence of mind to assume a false name when arrested; by which means her true name was kept out of the newspapers.

I did this said she, for my poor mother's sake. With the money given by Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and she was sent home to her mother, well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remained to this day a secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Several years after the incident I have related, a lady called at friend Hopper's house and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsome young matron, with a blooming boy of five or six years old.

She rose to meet him, and her voice choked, as she said, friend Hopper, do you know me? He replied that he did not. She fixed her tearful eyes earnestly upon him, and said, you once helped me when in great distress. But the good missionary of humanity had helped too many in distress to be able to recollect her, without more precise information.

With a tremulous voice, she bade her son go into the next room, for a few minutes; then dropping on her knees, she hid her face in his lap, and sobbed out I am the girl, that stole the silk. Oh, where should I now have been, if it had not been for you! When her emotion was somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a senator of a native state. Having a call to visit the city, she had again and again passed friend Hopper's house, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him; but when she attempted to enter, her courage failed.

But I go away to-morrow, said she, and I could not leave the city, without once more seeing and thanking him, who saved me from ruin. She recalled her little boy, and said to him, look at that old gentleman, and remember him well; for he was the best friend your mother ever had. With an earnest invitation that he would visit her happy home, and a fervent "God bless you," she bade her benefactor farewell.

My venerable friend is not aware that I have written this story. I have not published it from any wish to glorify him, but to exert a genial influence on the hearts of others; to do my mite towards teaching society how to cast out the Demon Penalty, by the voice of the Angel Love.

[Boston Courier.]

## ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The following interesting letter on this subject, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun:

Washington, Feb. 21, 1844.

I can state to you, on the most undoubted authority,—authority in which every reliance can be placed, that Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur are about negotiating a treaty with Texas for the annexation of that country to the United States. By some means or other, the President has been induced to believe that Senators, they have counted noses, will ratify the treaty when made; thus this manœuvre entirely takes the question out of the hands of the House of Representatives, and completely steals a march upon that body of political schemers. The political capital to be manufactured out of this transaction, is very evident; should it succeed, Mr. Tyler considers himself placed even in a higher niche in the esteem of his countrymen, than the immortal Jefferson. He, it is true, purchased Louisiana, under the pressure of the Western excitement, which had it not thus been allayed, would have stormed New Orleans by arms, and involved us in a desperate war with France; but Mr. Tyler intends to do an equally important act in the way of acquiring territory—unassisted by feeling, and ignorant of the Senate's intentions. If he succeeds, he considers that he will have a fair claim upon the gratitude of the country in general, and upon the South in particular.

This matter has long been in agitation between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur. A few months ago, a confidential agent was despatched by the State department, to the Government of Texas, in order that he might receive and communicate the official intentions and desires of that government in relation to the proposed annexation.

These papers have been received, and upon them as a data, a treaty is now being drawn up to be presented for the consideration of the Senate, in the full confidence that it will be speedily ratified.

The most difficult part of this transaction consists in giving the necessary State reasons that should warrant such precipitate and secret action these reasons have been furnished in detail, by the Texas authorities, and may be briefly condensed as follows:—

Unassailed by foreign foes, and at peace from internal strife, Texas finds herself unable to maintain her position among the independent powers of the earth from inherent weakness. She has not wealth enough within her borders to sustain a separate Government, and therefore an imperative necessity compels her to submit her independence to some wealthier power in consideration of protection to be furnished.

This necessity, it is said, has been established to exist; and if it be true, Texas must speedily be annexed to the United States or become an appendage of Great Britain. She is already heavily indebted to that country for pecuniary assistance, and she possesses no means of discharging the debt, unless by the surrender of her self. Should not the United States assume the obligation by annexing her to our territories?

This forms the ground work of the State necessity, which it is proposed to offer to the Senate in argument for the treaty. The reasons why Texas should not fall beneath the dominion of Great Britain, are, the slave question, and the command of New Orleans which would be given to that power in the event of war—for by descending the Red, Alabama, and other streams, which, bordering the north of Texas, empty into the Mississippi, and cut off New Orleans from succor from above, the enemy would obtain entire command of the western valley and of the Gulf, to our infinite damage and annoyance. The valley of the Mississippi is accessible in nearly all directions from the territory of Texas, which is, in fact a part of it, and the possession of which has been considered as very desirable by all classes of politicians from Jefferson to Clay.

That the South will never peacefully behold Texas in possession of Great Britain and erected into a non-slave holding state, is very evident. A border warfare on the subject of runaway slaves would be raised in less than three months after any such disposition of matters; and in order to avoid these causes of disturbance the treaty is to be urged upon the immediate notice of the Senate.

It is, however, probable that the House of Representatives will have a hand in the final arrangement of the question, because the debts of Texas must be assumed and paid by the United States, when she is admitted into the Union, and the appropriation of any monies on that account must have its origin in the house.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—As soon as the debate upon this 21st rule is closed, the annexation of Texas to the United States will probably arise—no prognostications

from Washington assure us. Although the real points of discussion are not over many, yet there will undoubtedly be much extraneous matter logged into the controversy, and we may expect a display of party bitterness, rancor, and animosity, but seldom witnessed even in Congressional debates. The great difficulty of separating the main subject from collateral issues which accompany it will be the rock which will disturb and agitate the turbulent tide of party politics, and cause a muddying of the waters to a still greater degree. In a stream never over and above pellucid or calm. The present time, above all other, is peculiarly unfavorable to any thing like calm or candid consideration of the subject. The discussion of the abolition question has exasperated the public mind, in both the Northern and Southern States, and this very subject forms the strongest objectional feature in the mind of Northern men to this annexation. At the South, the feeling of exasperation is still stronger, rendered so by the worldly warfare which has been going on in Congress, which they look upon as created by an attempt on the part of the North to infringe upon their rights, and an embittered feeling of anger and settled opposition is the result.

The debate, therefore, in Congress, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, will not be so much the consideration of the real question at issue, as it may result for the good or detriment of the interests of our common country, as for an occasion to let out the bitterness which is boiling over in the breasts of political partisans. The present state of feeling in Congress, and the tone of the political press, evidently lead to this conclusion, that a stormy time may be expected. We hope, though but faintly, that the oil of reason and patriotism may in season be poured over the angry flood which threatens so much mischief to the Union, though we see not at present any just grounds for supposing that it will.

An impartial statement of the question as it now is, however much it may hereafter be embarrassed by complex issues appears to us to be given in the following extract from a letter by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun.

"The first question that arises in the examination of this subject is, whether the United States possess the abstract right of appropriating Texas; that is, whether, in the annexation of that country, we do not violate some right of property vested in another, or is Texas free from foreign claims upon her. Mexico is the only country which makes that claim. Texas was originally a possession of France, by the universally acknowledged title of the first discovery of the soil, to the possession of it, L'Isle claimed it for France in 1685, and it remained an appendage to that kingdom until it was purchased by the United States, as a part of Louisiana. By the treaty of 1813, the United States ceded to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, unconditionally it is evered, and in violation of the purchase treaty with France, whereby we became bound never to surrender that Territory. (The 3rd article of the said treaty is to that effect) the country now known as Texas, Spain at the same time, possessing a claim upon Mexico as her colony. By the Mexican revolution, Spain lost her dominion over that country, and when the independence of Mexico had been recognized (not by the mother country) by foreign powers, that recognition became the basis of her claim upon Texas, then a part of the same Spanish possessions.

But a similar revolution has been attended with the same results as in Mexico, the old authorities have been subverted, and a proprietorship has been substituted for the old. Texas has now the same right to her own soil as the inhabitants of Mexico have to theirs. This right of successful revolution is an admitted law of nations and can therefore be assumed as a postulate.

Now the people of Texas having a clear and indisputable right to their own soil, have by the laws of property a clear and indisputable right to dispose of it, and this disposition they have already made in favor of the United States. In 1838 the question of transfer was submitted by the proper authorities to the people, and agreed to with unparalleled unanimity, only 13 dissentient voices being polled; so that the right of Texas to dispose of herself being ascertained, and that disposition having been made in our favor, it only remains to inquire whether the people of the United States, in view of the compromises mutually made each other in the Constitution, possess the power of accepting the tendered offer. There are three methods whereby the Annexation may be effected:—1st—By treaty. 2d—By an Act of Congress without a treaty. 3d—By the right received to each State to enlarge its boundaries and annex additional territories with the consent of Congress.

By the first means we became possessors of Florida and Louisiana; and later, when by the measurement of the line, we be-

came dispossessed of Rouse's Point, (contiguous to the northern boundaries of New York and Vermont,) where we had commenced the construction of a fort;—we recovered it by the treaty of 1812. The right to acquire territory by the first means, is thus completely incorporated into our system of political economy, and could not be severed without convulsing all our confederated institutions.

By the second means it may also be accomplished, because many of the new states were originally parts of the old states, and they were admitted into the Union by simple acts of Congress; as also Louisiana and the states formed out of that purchase were admitted as such. The Foreign claims upon them were cancelled, and the population assimilated to the legal number. The language of the Constitution is,—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." This is the broad language of that instrument and covers territory not then under the jurisdiction of Congress, for to confine it to the territory thus acquired, would be to interpolate a very serious clause.

By the third means the object can also be effected, for that each of the States possessed the power of extending their territory before the formation of the Constitution will not be denied, and that power still exists unless it has been bestowed upon the General Government.

Now, there is no such bestowal, unless it can be found in the following clause of the constitution:—"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power."

Then each State may, with the consent of Congress, enter into a compact with a foreign power; and this form the third means for the acquisition of Texas. Texas is a foreign power, if not belonging to us; and if so, by the consent of Congress, can be annexed wholly or in part by the State of Louisiana.

The above covers all the constitutional, and abstract right ground of the question; but those which cause the greatest difficulty are to be looked for on the side of expediency. Two objections arise there; one that the territory proposed to be annexed is subject to slave institutions, and therefore distasteful to the non-slave-holding States; but as one State has no title to interfere, nor is affected by the domestic institutions of another, this objection resolves itself into one touching the equilibrium of the political balance of power between the North and South, and as such is worthy only of the attention of party schemes and partisan hacks.

The second objection is that it will increase our already overgrown territory to too great an extent. The present area of the United States amounts in round numbers to 2,000,000 of square miles, which, increased by the superficies of Texas, would be swollen to 2,318,000 square miles—a very considerable increase, which causes a smile, when we consider the efforts being made for an occupation of Oregon, a country separate from us by a chain of lofty mountains and bordered by a distant sea, while Texas is intimately associated with the Valley of the Mississippi, and already peopled with the Anglo-Saxon, the most superior race on earth.

Texas and Great Britain.—The sudden and zealous attempt to annex Texas to the Union, was predicated, among other reasons, upon the supposed controlling influence which Great Britain would exercise over the destinies of that Republic, and the attempts that would be made to interfere with the slave question. Lord Aberdeen in reply to a note written by the Texan Charge des Affaires in London in reference to the unauthorized efforts in Texas to interfere in that matter, avowed that there exists on the part of her Majesty's Government any disposition to interfere improperly in the affairs of Texas, Mr. Ashbel Smith is only rendering justice to her Majesty's Government. Nothing can be further from their intention than to interfere in the internal affairs of Texas. But, at the same time, that the undersigned makes this declaration, he believes that Mr. Smith is fully aware of the continued anxiety of her Majesty's Government to see slavery abolished, not only in Texas, but in all parts of the world; and it is a matter of no surprise to the undersigned that private individuals, who are impressed with the same feelings, should exert every effort in their power to attain an object so desirable.

The declaration of non-interference is sufficiently broad and distinct to do away with any apprehensions on that point. There appears to be an indifference generally on the question of annexation. New York Sun.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Valuation Law of Illinois to be unconstitutional. The declaration was made in the case of J. L. H.

McCracken vs. Chas. Hayward, on a certificate of division in opinion from the Circuit Court of the United States for Illinois. Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered the opinion of the court: 1st. That the motion made by the plaintiff's counsel ought to be granted in manner and form as the same is asked; 2d. That the return of the marshal on the execution, under which the property was appraised and not sold because two-thirds of the appraised value was not bid therefore, should be set aside as insufficient; 3d. That the court should direct the marshal to sell the property levied on in the usual mode at public auction to the highest bidder, without having the same valued by three householders, without regard to the valuation which has been made, and without requiring two-thirds of said valuation to be bid therefor; 4th. That the court should direct the marshal to proceed and sell the property without regard to the provisions of section of 27th February, 1811, of the legislature of Illinois, and the rule adopting said law at the June term of 1841; 5th. That the court should direct the enforcement of said judgment according to the laws regulating the remedy when said judgment was entered and the contract made.—St. Louis Republican.

Oregon.—The National Intelligencer of the 12th, publishes the following as an extract of a letter dated "Tepic," December 10, 1843, from a gentleman, a native of Washington, just received:

"This letter will be taken to the United States by Mr. Hastings, who is on his way home from the Oregon Territory. He gives a very bad description of that country; in fact, he says that it is a country that can never be settled by an agricultural people. I see that a considerable uproar is constantly made in the United States about that country; but I have seen a great many persons who have been to that section, and they all coincide in opinion with Mr. Hastings.—This gentleman induced to believe that it was a complete paradise, took out one hundred and forty settlers from Missouri; but they all found their way to California. Some of the missionaries have given a very false account of that country."

A YANKEE TRICK.—Just before the Declaration of Independence, a Yankee pedler started down to New York to sell a parcel of bowls and dishes he had made of maple. Jonathan traveled over the city, asking every body to buy his wares, but no one was disposed to buy wooden dishes. It happened that a British fleet was then lying in the harbor of New York, and Jonathan struck upon a plan of selling his dishes. So he got a full naval uniform, by hook or by crook (for history doesn't tell where he got it) and strutting up town one morning, asked a merchant if he had any nice wooden ware, that the Commodore wanted a lot for the fleet. The merchant replied that he had none on hand, but there was some in town, and if he would send in the afternoon, he could supply him. "Very good," said our naval officer, and out he went, and cut for home; and he had scarcely doffed his borrowed plumage, before down came the merchant, who seeing that Jonathan had sold no ware, offered to take the whole if he would deduct fifty per cent; but Jonathan said he'd be darned if he didn't take 'em home before he'd take a cent less than his list price. So the merchant laid him down in gold his price for the wooden ware, which laid on his shelves for many a long day thereafter; and Jonathan trotted home in a high glee at the success of his manoeuvre, while the merchant cursed British officers ever after that.

ROBBERY.—A testotaller, on being told that the temperance men were a band of robbers, said "yes, they have robbed the Poor house and the State prison of their victims!"

A Woman Beheaded.—Heidelberg, Germany, Jan. 22.—An awful spectacle was this day been presented, such, as rarely in modern times, has rarely been witnessed—the decapitation of a woman for the murder of her husband. The wretched murderess was a native of Wittenfeld, an inconsiderable hamlet in Odenwald, about two leagues distant from Heidelberg; and was the wife of a peasant. A clergyman attended to offer her the consolations of religion in her last moments. The culprit exhibited no extraordinary emotion, but surveyed the apparatus of death with perfect composure. Her countenance presented nothing of the ashy paleness of fear. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took her seat in a chair which was placed in the centre of it. A troop of dragoons was drawn round the platform. A short prayer was read by the clergyman, after which, part of her attire was removed from her neck, and a cap was then drawn over her face. The remainder of the melancholy spectacle was sufficiently dramatic. There were two executioners, the principal minister of justice and an assistant. The latter twisted the sufferer's hair, and held it up at arm's length.

When this was done, the principal executioner advanced with a broad, top-headed sword. A silent thrill ran through the assembled multitude, who now stood at the fatal moment held breath. The dreadful weapon was raised by the executioner, and a single blow severed the head from the body. A gush of blood instantly issued from the wound, while the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.

There are over sixty newspapers published in this city. Many of them reflect credit upon their proprietors, and make them no money. This is the case with more than one-half. Literature is a non-paying speculation now. The really talented are driven from the field, because they will not write to gratify a depraved taste—the consequence, most of the publications current are edited and controlled by low and stupid followers. When the mass choose to be instructed, the republic of letters will be an independent affair.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.]

The arrival of the Packet Ship Liverpool, on the 8th ult., brings us news of the death of several distinguished personages.—General Bertrand, so lately the honored guest of this country, and the friend and champion of Napoleon, died at Constantine on the 1st Feb. The announcement of this event was the signal for general mourning throughout France. In the Chamber of Deputies, in announcing the death of the faithful companion of Napoleon in his adversity, M. de Biquerville said, this loss will be keenly felt by all well-thinking men. We have now a duty to fulfil—to unite his ashes to those of the Emperor. The Chamber, in so doing, will perform an act for which France will feel grateful.

The Infanta Charlotte, sister of the King of Naples, the Duchess of Berry, &c., died at Madrid on the 30th January. This event (says the Times) derives importance from the prospect it opens of the marriage of her son with the Queen Isabella, and the consequent settlement of the affairs of Spain.

Retrenchment at Last.—Mr. Hungerford of the State of New York, has reported to the House from the Retrenchment Committee a bill cutting down the pay of Members to \$5 per day and reducing the spoils of the officers about the Capitol. We hope it may pass, though it is made to take effect only from and after the 1st of July next. Better late than never. It also cuts down the salaries of the best paid clerks, &c., about the departments, and actually abolishes two offices—Solicitor of the Land Office and one of the Postmasters to Congress.

The Committee say they have more such bills to come. Let them grieve them out, then, for the people would like any amount of legislation of this sort as a change from the non-doings of the last three months.

Singular way of Courtship.—Deacon Marvin, of Connecticut, a large landholder, and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions.

His courtship is said to have been as follows. Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheepskin for a saddle he rode in front of the house, where Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him. On her coming, he told her the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty replied "the Lord's will be done."

The history of the Executive Department of the United States Government for the last three years, exhibits some most extraordinary facts. The official year has not yet quite expired. Within these three years, therefore, the United States Government has had three Presidents, two Vice Presidents, four Secretaries of State, four Secretaries of the Treasury, four Secretaries of War, six Secretaries of the Navy, four Attorneys General, and three Postmaster Generals. This includes the administration of Van Buren. Since his administration, the account stands as follows:—  
Presidents—Harrison, Tyler.  
Sec'y State—Webster, Legare, Upshur, Nelson.  
Sec'y Treasury—Ewing, Forward, Spencer.  
Sec'y War—Bell, Spencer, Porter, Wilkins.  
Sec'y Navy—Badger, Upshur, Hendon, Gilmer, Warrington.  
Att'y Generals—Crittenden, Legare, Nelson.  
Postmaster Generals—Granger, Walker, Blair.

Total.  
In these seven offices, in the ordinary and undisturbed course of events, seven persons would administer the Government for eight years. But in less than three years last past, the number of occupants has amounted to twenty-one. How many in the extraordinary administration of God, may have been sent to fill these offices within the same time, from March 4th, 1843, to March 4th, 1845, as we can tell.

When this was done, the principal executioner advanced with a broad, top-headed sword. A silent thrill ran through the assembled multitude, who now stood at the fatal moment held breath. The dreadful weapon was raised by the executioner, and a single blow severed the head from the body. A gush of blood instantly issued from the wound, while the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,**  
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

### ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is a question to assume a most interesting aspect, and together with the annexation of Texas, threatens to overshadow all other considerations involved in the great Presidential contest now agitating the country. We are astonished that a man of so high repute in our nation as Mr. Webster, should be so blind to the true interest of the nation as to oppose the annexation of Texas to the United States. We are astonished that a man of so high repute in our nation as Mr. Webster, should be so blind to the true interest of the nation as to oppose the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The following correspondence will doubtless be interesting to our readers. We copy from the Illinois State Register.

Washington, March 20, 1844.

Several of the newspapers reaching this city yesterday, contain a long letter, written by Mr. Webster, against the annexation of Texas to the United States. No official information has yet been given to the public that any treaty has been made, or even any negotiations going on upon that subject; and I regret to see the opinions of persons so distinguished as Mr. Webster thrown out on the public mind, evidently with the view to create prejudice in advance against such a measure.

I have long had in my possession the letter of another distinguished citizen of this country, deeply deploring the original loss of Texas by negotiation, and warmly advocating its restoration to the United States. Heretofore I have not thought it proper, in any respect, to publish that letter; but I am induced now to change that determination, and send you a copy of it. It was written by General Jackson more than a year ago; and with no possible party purpose whatever. With him, the question of annexation was infinitely above all mere party considerations. Subsequent letters (some very recent ones) which I have seen, whilst they show the deepest anxiety felt by him for the success of the measure, yet treat it throughout as a great national question, identified with the best interests of the whole country.

In the same spirit of nationality, I ask the publication of his opinions, that they may go out and stand before the country, side by side, with those of Mr. Webster. Gen Jackson discusses the subject in various points of view, and especially in connection with the military defence of this country. In this last respect all must admit that he is peculiarly competent for his discussion. I sincerely hope that neither Mr. Webster's nor Gen Jackson's letter will be read with a party bias, or for any other purpose.

Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**AARON V. BROWN.**  
Messrs. Blair & Rives.

Hermitage, Feb. 12, 1843.

My dear Sir:—  
Yours of the 22d ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian, containing Gov. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my presidency, and I am sure has lost none of its importance by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1829 it was made known to me by Mr. Erwin, formerly our minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had laid the foundation of the treaty with Spain for the cession of the Florida, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington; and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine and not the Rio Grande was recognised and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true and that our government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to territory was obtained from France. Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and yet the authority asked by our minister to impart the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted that stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.

On such a subject, I thought with the apostle, "I thought that it was right never to touch any land or boundary of the republic; but always to add to it by honorable means, thus extending the era of freedom and peace in accordance with the feelings that I gave our minister to Mexico instructions to seek a negotiation for the retrocession of Texas to the United States."

### A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over Gen. Smith's (Mormon Joe's) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States, Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual "goes the whole figure" with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargent, and the Whig party in general, for a national bank. After this, who can doubt the propriety of such an institution? Here is Joe's plan for a "fiscal agent," which is quite as sensible, both in nature and object, as the famous Whig fiscalities.

"For the accommodation of the people in every State and Territory, let Congress show their wisdom, by granting a national bank, with branches in each State and Territory, where the capital shall be held by the nation for the mother bank, and by the States and Territories for the branches; and whose officers and directors shall be elected yearly by the people, with wages at the rate of two dollars a day for services; which several banks shall never issue any more bills than the amount of capital stock in her vaults and the interest. The net gain of the mother bank shall be applied to the national revenue, and that of the branches to the States and Territories' revenue. And the bills shall be par throughout the nation, which will in carefully cure that fatal disorder known in cities as 'brokerage,' and leave the people's money in their own pockets."

The prophet seems to be thoroughly imbued with the Whig financial doctrines. He wants a national bank for the "accommodation of the people," and to save the federal and State treasuries from taxation. In two respects, however, we think Joe's plan has decided advantages over those of Messrs. Clay and Webster. He sticks to the specie basis, dollar for dollar; and his plan is more economical, as the officers are to be elected by the people, "with wages at the rate of two dollars per day."

There is another recommendation, however, of this "great financier," which we fear, will somewhat embarrass the practical operation of his scheme. He tells the people: "Let your State legislatures to pass every coin in their several penitentiaries; blessing them as they go, and saying to them, in the name of the Lord, 'Go thy way, and sin no more.'"

We fear that, if this humane recommendation be adopted, the "specie basis" would soon disappear from Joe's mother bank and branches, in the hands of the penitentiaries, which would show a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

Perhaps, however, we are unnecessarily apprehensive of the small thieves, who fall into the clutches of the law, since the great thieves who robbed millions from the late Whig bank and its satellites, are permitted to roam at large with perfect impunity. Upon the whole, however, we will do General Smith the justice to state, that we think his financial doctrines more sound, his views more honest, and his scheme more feasible, than those of the hypocrites and quacks who, supported by a great party, have fleeced the country to the very quick, and are now sager to repeat the application of the shears.

The following passage calls vividly to mind Mr. Clay's Hanover speech in which he promised a perfect millennium to the country, as soon as Whig President should be elected: "The country will be full of money and confidence, when a national bank of twenty millions, and a State bank in every State, with a million or more, give a tone (an order of nationality) to money matters, and make a circulating medium as valuable in the purses of a whole community as in the coffers of a speculating banker or broker."

The prophet is not only thoroughly imbued with the financial doctrines of the Clay-and-Webster school, but he has caught the very tone of their "eloquence."

The General is not an admirer of lawyers. "Like the good Samaritan," he exclaims, "send every lawyer, as soon as he repeats and obeys the ordinances of Heaven, to preach the gospel to the destitute, without purse or scrip, pouring in the oil and the wine." How it must have delighted his heart to learn that the pious Danie lately become an eloquent preacher, though we fear he does not "repent and obey the ordinances of the gospel," nor is contented—not he—preach "without purse or scrip," however willing to "pour in the oil and the wine."

We cannot refrain from treating our readers to the following glowing passage, in which our friend Joseph eloquently describes the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. We have read nearly all the Whig slang on this same subject; and we have met with nothing to equal the gloomy grandeur of this portentous paragraph: "At the age, then, of sixty years, our blooming republic began to decline, under the withering touch of Martin Van Buren. Disappointed ambition, thirst for power, pride, corruption, party spirit, faction, patronage, perquisites, fametangling alliances, priestcraft and spirit of wickedness in high places, struck hands, and revelled in midnight splendor."

### CONFERENCE.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Elders and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commenced on Saturday the 6th inst., and continued four days. The weather was most favorable. We do not remember that we ever saw so large an audience before, any where in the western country. The number that composed it is variously estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. We were particularly attracted by the respectable and gentlemanly deportment of the whole multitude. Many spectators were present from Quincy, Alton, Warsaw, Port Madison, and other towns of less notoriety. The good order that was preserved, when we consider the immense number that were present, speaks much in favour of the morality

### A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over Gen. Smith's (Mormon Joe's) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States, Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual "goes the whole figure" with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargent, and the Whig party in general, for a national bank. After this, who can doubt the propriety of such an institution? Here is Joe's plan for a "fiscal agent," which is quite as sensible, both in nature and object, as the famous Whig fiscalities.

"For the accommodation of the people in every State and Territory, let Congress show their wisdom, by granting a national bank, with branches in each State and Territory, where the capital shall be held by the nation for the mother bank, and by the States and Territories for the branches; and whose officers and directors shall be elected yearly by the people, with wages at the rate of two dollars a day for services; which several banks shall never issue any more bills than the amount of capital stock in her vaults and the interest. The net gain of the mother bank shall be applied to the national revenue, and that of the branches to the States and Territories' revenue. And the bills shall be par throughout the nation, which will in carefully cure that fatal disorder known in cities as 'brokerage,' and leave the people's money in their own pockets."

The prophet seems to be thoroughly imbued with the Whig financial doctrines. He wants a national bank for the "accommodation of the people," and to save the federal and State treasuries from taxation. In two respects, however, we think Joe's plan has decided advantages over those of Messrs. Clay and Webster. He sticks to the specie basis, dollar for dollar; and his plan is more economical, as the officers are to be elected by the people, "with wages at the rate of two dollars per day."

There is another recommendation, however, of this "great financier," which we fear, will somewhat embarrass the practical operation of his scheme. He tells the people: "Let your State legislatures to pass every coin in their several penitentiaries; blessing them as they go, and saying to them, in the name of the Lord, 'Go thy way, and sin no more.'"

We fear that, if this humane recommendation be adopted, the "specie basis" would soon disappear from Joe's mother bank and branches, in the hands of the penitentiaries, which would show a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

Perhaps, however, we are unnecessarily apprehensive of the small thieves, who fall into the clutches of the law, since the great thieves who robbed millions from the late Whig bank and its satellites, are permitted to roam at large with perfect impunity. Upon the whole, however, we will do General Smith the justice to state, that we think his financial doctrines more sound, his views more honest, and his scheme more feasible, than those of the hypocrites and quacks who, supported by a great party, have fleeced the country to the very quick, and are now sager to repeat the application of the shears.

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of the difficulties occurring between the citizens of that place and their Mormon neighbors. The Warsaw Message holds forth the following language:—"We see no use in attempting to disguise the fact that many in our midst contemplate a total extermination of that people; that the thousands of defenceless women and children, aged and infirm, who are congregated at Nauvoo, must be driven out, yes, driven scattered, like leaves before the autumn blast! But what good citizen, let us ask, what lover of his country and his race, but contemplates such an event with horror!"

Shocking indeed! And are we going to have a second edition of the massacre of St. Bartholomew? Are we in a country of laws? Are we to have a whole Nation as it were destroyed on account of their Religion? We hope not. We call upon the men of Illinois to reflect. Several thousand able bodied men can be marshalled in a week for the protection of the Mormons; not to protect the religion, but to vindicate the great principle of Religious freedom. Our Institutions protect all alike, and all must be protected.—N. Y. Sun.

It will be seen from the above, that the tall doings of our neighbors in the south part of the county, and the big sayings of the Warsaw Message, (some time since dead), are not seconded by the press, as they perhaps supposed they would be; and that notwithstanding some of the well-meaning part of the community, are somewhat opposed to the religion of the Mormons, yet they are decidedly opposed to any violent means against them, or to their civil and religious rights being infringed upon.

Extract from a letter from London, received by the last steamer:—"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufactured articles, such as cut tacks, screws, augurs, combs, pins, milk pails of cedar, wine corks, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. &c. John Bull will find out at last, that we can make our own house traps."

Rev. Andrew Cooper, a Scotchman, about forty-six years of age, tall and muscular, snail or rather swarthy complexion, thin burn hair, inclined to curl with his son, a fine boy nine years old—left Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, for Illinois, in June, 1841, and has never been heard of since. Any information regarding them, is anxiously sought for by his numerous friends in Scotland, and would be thankfully received and conveyed to them by the subscriber.

WM. HAMILTON.  
Gratiot, Licking county, Ohio.  
The different papers in Illinois, will please give the above an insertion.

Halloo, steward, exclaimed a fellow in the steamboat Norfolk, after he had retired to bed—Halloo, steward! What, massa. Bring me the way bill. What for, massa? I want to see if these bed-bugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not, I want 'em turned out.

The first Bell in Haverhill, says the Salem Gazette, was purchased in 1684, before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1630. "That Abraham Tyler, blow his horn half an hour before meeting, on the Lord's day, and on lecture days and receive one pound of pork annually for his services, from each family."

Mysterious and Extraordinary.—The Cincinnati Enquirer states, that on Saturday evening week, the skin of a negro boy, apparently about five years of age, was found floating along down the river, and was taken to shore at the foot of Ludlow street. The scalp and hair were above water, and at first led to the impression that it was a human body. It was found, however, to be a perfect hide from head to feet, carefully skinned, even to the toes and fingers, and as yet without smell. What tale of brutality is at the bottom of this extraordinary matter! It is impossible to conceive. Nothing of the kind, we are assured, was ever heard of as coming from a dissection room; and as to all other sources, the mind gropes in vain without supposing some most aggravated crime. Not a little excitement was created by the discovery in the neighborhood where it was made. The skin was floating a considerable distance out from shore when first seen.

A STRIKE.—I ain't going to be called a printer's devil any longer—no more I ain't, exclaimed our imp the other day, in a terrible pucker.

Well, what shall we call you?  
Call me typographical spirit of evil, if you please—that's all.

Epitaph on an Editor.—We do not know who is the author of the following, as it is tolerable old:

### TO THE MEMORY OF

An Editor.  
His pen is worn out—his inkstand is dry—His form is worked off—his case is all pi-His sick, sad, and types, are all cast aside, And none but his imp knows the place where he died.

### Employment of Americans by the Russian Government.

The Emperor of Russia, is engaged in one of the most noble works that can engage the national attention—the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of about 400 miles. The road has been put under the superintendence of Major G. W. Whistler, an American Engineer; and the Baltimore American states that the Emperor has just concluded with the Establishment of Messrs.

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Eastwick Harrison & Winsor, of Philadelphia, for the building of locomotive cars, &c. for the road. The contract is said to be the largest of the kind ever made in the world and was secured by these gentlemen in competition with some of the largest and most influential manufacturers of Great Britain. The number of locomotives to be built is one hundred and sixty-two, with tenders for each; and the number of burthen Cars is five thousand three hundred—altogether with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars are to be furnished by the end of the year 1845; forty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars in 1846; forty locomotives and fifteen hundred burthen cars in 1847; and the balance cars in 1848.

The whole cost of the machinery has contracted for with more than four millions of dollars! Notwithstanding the Emperor is thus willing to employ American talent and enterprise, he has made it a distinct condition of the contract that the entire work shall be done within the limits of his own kingdom, thus giving employment to his own people.

The American adds that the Emperor last year ordered from Mr. R. Winsor, the contractor, in this case, three powerful steam pile-driving machines, which are used in the construction of parts of the great Petersburg and Moscow railroad, where the country is marshy. These were found to answer so well, that Mr. W. is now constructing a fourth one for the same road. The Russian Minister is now, and has been for some time past under the orders of the Emperor, purchasing for Russia various agricultural implements of approved construction, besides other machinery that may prove serviceable in the Russian Empire.

[Cour. and Equiv.

An editor up country thinks it quite imprudent for one of the corps to get married, pooh says he; what the deuce has an editor to do with a wife writing for glory, and printing on trust! They ought to be ashamed of themselves to indulge in such luxuries.

The greatest Bull yet. The Pope of Rome has issued his bull to the bishop of Quebec, and has appointed an apostolic vicar over the Oregon Territory.

A Miss Miss-Kissed.—An amusing incident occurred with a friend of ours the other day. He was expecting his mother in the evening cars from Baltimore, and like a good son repaired to the depot to meet her. It was a dark day, and by the time the cars arrived, there was no such thing as distinguishing the faces of passengers. As he entered one of the cars a lady seated in a corner addressed him as "Father," the voice was always given him while at his house and among his children—as without hesitation, he threw his arms round the lady's neck and kissed her. Just then a gentleman pushed him gently aside and went through the same ceremony. This was very strange, he thought, a man kissing his mother! Hardly had the thought passed his mind, when his veritable mother came forward and kissed him. Very much embarrassed, he turned to the gentleman. Sir, I have made an egregious blunder, but whose pardon shall I ask, yours or the lady's? The weak reply was, then had better ask the lady's pardon, though I don't know, which had the best of the bargain, thee or my blooming daughter. [Wash. Standard.

The regular meeting of the members of the Insulars that was to have taken place this evening, is adjourned to Friday evening next.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Du Solle says, there is nothing in New York better worth a visit than this extraordinary invention. We were there on Saturday last, the 2d inst., and took a good look at it. It was about as much brains as some of our representatives in Congress—talks as well and is quite as easily "played upon."

Father Miller, in the "Midnight Cry," of Dec. 7th, 1843, says:—

My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, sometime between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844."

The last number of the "Cry" says:—"We have no new light on the Prophetic Periods. Our time ends with this Jewish year. If time be continued beyond that, we have no definite period to fix upon; but hereafterward, shall look for the event every hour, till the Lord shall come. Others can give their views on the termination of the periods, on their own responsibility."

The Jewish year closes to day."

The Jerusalem Artichoke.—This root is beginning to be raised in considerable quantities in Georgia, as food for sheep, calves and pigs. In good land the Artichoke produces from eight hundred to one thousand bushels per acre. This is a subject worthy the attention of our intelligent farmers.

The Jewish Passover commences on the evening of the 3d of April. Several Bakers were actively engaged in baking the Passover bread for 10,000 people of that persuasion in New York.

General Jackson.—Intelligence of passing the law remitting the fine of General Jackson, has reached the Hermitage, and the General, although in feeble health has rushed to his friends gratefully thanking



them for the interest they took in the matter. One of the paragraphs of his letter is indicative of his present feeble condition and his resignation to his fate:

"If I am to judge from my present afflictions, I cannot be here at the next Congress. I must long before be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When He makes the call, I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He."

Why is a good feather bed like Nauvoo?—Do you give it up?—well then—it is a place of rest.

An old Soldier of the revolution who assisted at the capture of Major Andre, and was at the battle of Ticonderoga, was killed in Ohio, by the upsetting of his wagon, which threw him into a ditch where there was two feet of water, the box of the wagon inverted directly over him. His name was Furness, and he was 85 years of age.

**Remedy for the Bots.**—The Southern Cultivator says, that strong tea, made of common garden sage, is an effectual remedy for the Bots. Give a quantity of strong tea, and the horse will recover in a few minutes. A branch of sage chopped into the feed for horses once a week, will prevent the Bots altogether.

There is to be a Free Mason Newspaper started in Louisville, Kentucky. It is to be devoted to the Fraternity exclusively. Among the list of contributors is the name of the Kentucky "Minstrel Girl," and Mrs. A. B. Welby.

Extract of a letter from a Yankee in London, to his friend at home:

London, 1st Feb., 1844.

Dear Cousin:—I suppose you know how much our folks have complained at the Yorkshire folks, who have imported their goods undervalued into the United States, and sworn to invincibility, too, and all true; yet somehow the laws of the tariff were exactly not answered,—that is making a thing half way, and only requiring finishing to make it complete, but leave the finishing till after the duty was paid. Well, I was considerable anxious about that, and seeing no way to correct it by the law, I thought I would try my hand in seeing how the matter would work in the shape of retaliation; and that comes as high reciprocity as the prime minister can make it.

I got safe here by the packet on the 8th ultimo, and landed my cases of clocks. The duty was 25 per cent. on the value; and I put down on the invoice six shillings and sixpence sterling, each clock. The officer stared, and looking at the invoice, and then at my clocks. "What," says he, "only 6s. 6d. for these clocks—mahogany cases, three feet high, and warranted to go? That's no go," says he; "I must seize 'em." "Very well," says I, "do so. But the law says you must pay the invoice price and ten per cent. additional; and that is all I care for, so go ahead." And so I left him.

Not caring to seem very anxious about it, I didn't go back to the custom house for night upon three weeks—for this is such an eternal big city, it takes upon three weeks to walk about it and find out any thing concerning the clock trade—so I went back. Well, says I, Mr. Officer, what about my clocks? Well sir, we called in some clock-makers to examine them, who said they would not go, as they were made merely to sell; the treasury conclude, you may pay your clocks at your invoice. And so I paid the duty accordingly and carried my clocks to the city. Now it seems, that all the custom house officers, all the clock makers, and all the lords of the treasury, did not see that only one small wheel, not bigger than a shilling, was wanting in each of these clocks; and that I had in my chest, and without it the clocks was "no go," but with it every man, woman and child can tell where the sun is a great deal more accurately than they can through the fog and smoke of this city; for if it had not been for my clocks, I never could have told day from night here. Well it wasn't long after I got my clocks through the custom house before they were all going as true as the sun. And the way they regulated the time here is a caution to Rockwell.

There is no people on earth can beat us in clock making. I sent one of mine to the Queen, and she is tickled all her dearest with it, and regulates all her business by it, and don't allow any body to wind it up but Prince Albert.

This business about state debts is very bad here, and makes us feel very small. Nations are like families. You know how the Stiles family went to ruin on account of not paying their debts. Good credit is almost as good as real money to any man; and just as it is with a family or a nation. Oh Uncle Ebenezer used to say that as long as he paid interest promptly, he never knew the day he could not borrow all he wanted. I wish our states would think on this, for that is all lenders want. Love to all.

Your friend and cousin,

AMOS DOOLITTLE.

IRELAND.

**The State Trials.**—On Saturday, 31 Mr. M. Donohue addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Harrett, and Mr. Henn on behalf of Mr. Steele. During the day Mr. O'Connell applied to the Court that his address might be adjourned until Monday, and the Court complied. On Monday, then, at ten o'clock precisely, their Lordships took their seats upon the Bench,

and as soon as the names of the traversers and jury were called over, Mr. O'Connell rose and commenced his speech, which was very long, and occupied the Court throughout the day. The Court was crowded with an immense throng of eager listeners.

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed having ever violated any law or having ever been actuated by any motive save a desire to serve his country. He, however, acknowledged himself a Repealer, and avowed that, with the most upright intentions, he had first begun that course of conduct which had brought him before their Lordships, had for their end and object the Repeal of the Union. "I tell (he exclaimed) I cannot bear it—it is forced upon the Irish people by the most foul and unjustifiable means that ever Government had recourse to, and I have the highest authority for saying so." He then went on, as he said, not to take back any of the sentiments he had advocated, but to repeat the substance of every thing he had previously said.

Mr. O'Connell ridiculed the idea of his course in behalf of Repeal being charged upon him as a conspiracy, and displayed with much power and biting irony the mockery of calling that a conspiracy which had been transacted at noon day, and published upon the winds. If there be a conspiracy, where is it? Where the time, the place, the circumstances, the actors? No specifications were made, and it was not at all certain that he was even supposed to have been present at it. But if so, he certainly should have been informed of the time at which the conspiracy took place, that he might have the benefit of an alibi if he could make it out. Instead of the unraveling of dark and horrible machinations and treasonable conferences, the Attorney General has occupied eleven mortal hours in reading and commenting upon extracts from newspapers which you had all read long ago, and knew all about, and has then thrown these dreadful newspapers into the jury box in a heap, and to do the jury, "there they are—help yourselves to the conspiracy!" He had told them nothing, proved nothing, hinted at nothing now—no new developments—nothing which all the world did not already know. Was this the way to establish a conspiracy? To prove its charge of conspiracy, the prosecution relied first upon the public meetings in favor of Repeal, and next upon the newspapers. The idea of a conspiracy, from such facts, was absurd. Would slavery have been abolished if its advocates had entered into a conspiracy? And yet they held their public meetings, and made bitter and unrelenting enemies, and had their newspapers, and their commentators, and had done and suffered exactly the same as the friends of Irish Repeal—and their leading men, with equal propriety, ought to have been prosecuted for conspiracy; they should have indicted Wilberforce, who has written his name upon the most prominent pages of history as the strenuous advocate of freedom; and who will never be forgotten while a feeling of humanity exists—he should have been indicted for conspiracy. The venerable Clarkson, too, should not have escaped. Convict us, and he is not free in his old age. By the names of Wilberforce and Clarkson I conjure you to dismiss from your box every attempt to snout out free discussion. Large meetings, and which were reported, too, in the newspapers, were held in favor of Catholic emancipation, and great agitation and excitement were produced. Was this a conspiracy? The Anti-Corn Law League and the Anti-Slavery Society; they, too, held public meetings and received money—why were they not indicted for conspiracy?

Mr. O'Connell then went on to examine in detail the two classes of charges which had been made against the prisoners—monster meetings and newspaper publications. The speech is altogether one of the ablest, most argumentative and powerful efforts we have ever read, and goes over the whole ground of the great question of Irish Repeal.

After Mr. O'Connell had concluded, the Court adjourned to the next day.

**Reading a Fine.**—On Thursday last a sleigh to which two fine horses were attached, and in which sat a dashing buck and two extremely beautiful ladies, was seen dashing down the sixth avenue at the rate of ten miles an hour. The horses were without bells, and people stopped, looked and marvelled in silence, until, when near Fourth street, a child, narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the runners of the vehicle.

Hallo, exclaimed an old gentleman to the buck who had halted, you will be fined!

Fined, what for? Because you have no bells.

Bells! exclaimed the tannish driver, no bells—you are blind; do you not see them?

See them—where? Here!—pointing to the ladies,—if these are not bells where are they? His wit saved him from the merited consequences of his daring and carelessness—this wit is a currency as valuable as specie sometimes. Low comedians, diners out and editors, think it better.

The following inscription is literally taken from a show board:—Wrighton and reading and row spells and also Marchants Accounts with double Entry Post-scrip Girls and Bawys Bourdard, and good Yooitch for children.

**Pretty Superstition.**—In Poland every individual is supposed to be born subject to some particular destiny or fate, which it is impossible for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious

connection with out of the unknown precious stones; and when a person desires the object of his affections with an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given, glittering with the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined and described.

For instance, a lady is born in January—her ring must therefore be jacinth or garnet, for these stones belong to that peculiar month of the year, and express constancy and fidelity.

Here is a list of every month, which we faithfully transcribe for the benefit of our fair readers.

January—Jacinth or garnet. Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.

February—Amethyst. This month and stone preserve mortals from strong passions, and insure them peace of mind.

March—Blood stone. Courage and success in dangers and hazardous enterprise.

April—Sapphire and Diamond. Rejoice and innocence.

May—Emerald. Success in love.

June—Agate. Long life and health.

July—Cornelian or Ruby. The forgetfulness of, or the cure of evils springing from friendship or love.

August—Sardonyx. Congugal love and fidelity.

September—Chrysolite. Preserves from evil cures fully.

October—Aquamarine or Opal. Misfortune and hope.

November—Topaz. Fidelity and the purest friendship.

December—Turquoise or Malakite.

The most brilliant success and happiness in every circumstance of life; the Turquoise has also the property of procuring friendly, as the old saying is, that he who possesses a Turquoise will always be sure of friends.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor, I have noticed in your valuable Paper, the reply of two or three individuals to my offer for half a million of bricks; neither of which suit me exactly; therefore unless some new offer is made, I shall wait till Brick making commences. I have taken some observations on the brick of the City, as I have understood from the different kilns; the kind in Mr. Ivin's store, is the best I have seen, being pressed, and one thickness of three brick, will make a dryer wall, than two thickness unpressed, and will be more durable. At present I leave the subject, with this suggestion, those who want my money for brick, must press them; and every man would say the same, were he as well acquainted with the matter as I am; and knew that pressed brick could be made as cheap as those of unpressed, by the saving the cost of broken and waste brick; for few will break when pressed, and one house of pressed brick is worth two of unpressed.

A BUILDER.

For the Neighbor.

Nauvoo, March, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—Before I take my departure, permit me to express my views relative to the ending men of year, where I have been these few days.

I have been conversant with the great men of the age, and, last of all, I met that I have met with the greatest, in the presence of our redeemed prophet, Gen. Joseph Smith. From many reports I had reason to believe him a bigoted religionist, as ignorant of politics as the savages; but to my utter astonishment, on a short acquaintance, I have found him as familiar in the cabinet of nations, as with his Bible; and in the knowledge of that book, I have not met with his equal in Europe or America. Although, if I should have to differ with him in some points of faith; his nobleness of soul will not permit him to take offense at me. No Sir, I find him open, frank and generous, as willing others should enjoy their opinions, as to enjoy his own.

The General appears perfectly at home on every subject; and his familiarity with many languages affords him simple means to become informed concerning all nations and principles, which his familiar and dignified deportment towards all, most secure to his interest the affections of every intelligent and virtuous man; but may chance to fall in his way; and I am astonished that so little is known abroad concerning him.

Van Buren was my favorite, and I was astonished to see Gen. Smith's name as a competitor; but since my late acquaintance, Mr. Van Buren can never re-seat himself in the presidential chair on my vote, while Gen. Smith is in the field; for forming my opinions alone on the talents of the two; and from what I have seen, I have no reason to doubt, but Gen. Smith's fidelity is equal to any other individual; and I am satisfied he cannot easily be made the plant to a political party. I take him to be a man who stands far above from little caste quibblings and squabbles, while nations, governments and real na, are wielded in his hands as familiarly as the top and hoop in the hands of their little masters.

Free from all bigotry and superstition, he lives into every subject, and it seems as though he would not be large enough to satisfy his capacious soul, and from his conversation, one might suppose him as well acquainted with other worlds as this.

So far as I can discover, Gen. Smith is the nation's man, and the man who will exalt the nation, if the people will give him the opportunity; and all parties will find a friend in him, so far as right is concerned.

Gen. Smith's movements are perfectly anomalous, in the estimation of the public. All other great men have been considered wise in drawing around them wise men; but I have frequently heard the General called a fool because he has gathered the wisest of men to his cabinet, who direct his movements; but this subject is too ridiculous to dwell upon; suffice it to say, so far as I have seen, he has wise men at his side; superlatively wise, and more capable of managing the affairs of a state, than

most men now engaged therein; which I can add much to his credit, though I would by no means speak disparagingly of my old friends.

From my brief acquaintance, I consider Gen. Smith, independent of his peculiar religious views, (in which, by the by, I have discovered neither vanity nor folly,) the rarest son of the age, to our nation's prosperity. He has learned the all important lesson, "to profit by the experience of those who have gone before;" so that, in short, Gen. Smith begins where other men leave off. I am aware this will appear a bold assertion to some, but I would say to such, call and form your acquaintance; as I have done, then judge.

Thus, Sir, you have a few leading items of my views of Gen. Smith, formed from personal acquaintance, which you are at liberty to dispose of as you think proper. I anticipate the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with your citizens at a future day.

Yours, Respectfully,

A TRAVELLER.

**MARRIED.**—In this place on the 17th ult., by Elder Jesse Haven, Mr. Isaac Scott, a native of Ireland, to Miss Sarah S. Hall, formerly of Sutton Massachusetts.

On the 8th inst., by Elder Bradford W. Elliott, Mr. Levi C. Stringham, to Miss Eliza J. Wilbur, all of this city.

**RAN AWAY.**

FROM the sub-editor, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50—

**GERMAN BOOKS.**

ELDER ORSON HYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo.

April 2, 1844. no49—3w.

**REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.**

TO NAVEO, FOR THE REGULAR STEAMER, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45—1f.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking a knowledge of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25 cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50 cts.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31—1f.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no33—3n.

**WANTED.**

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no35—1f.

**A FARM FOR SALE.**

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-broed tract, Levee County Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one-story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34—1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyons, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mercy Lyne, Defendant.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquaka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.

P. A. Goodwin, Sol. for Compl.

Oquaka, April 3d 1844. no40—4w.

**REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.**

For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. H. Gloom, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, a. m.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as an attached fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

**BOOKS FOR SALE.**

Supplies of the Bible and Concordance to the same. Also a new work entitled, A History of the Priesthood from the beginning of the world to the present time, &c. &c.

Mr. Winchester (the author of the above works) has a few of each kind on hand which he will sell low for cash. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call soon at his residence in the house of R. Peirce on the corner of Hotchkiss and Granger Streets, or at this office.

no40—2w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

**SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.**

COINCEIVED WEEKLY.

from 10

Shelter—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 9 10

Peas—per dozen. 11 00 10 00

Collins. 12 00 14 00

Others. 13 12 14 00

Bagging—No. per yard. 13 12 14 00

Bale Rope—No. per lb. 44 00

Best Rope—per lb. 24 00

Canvas—per lb. 23 00

Sails—No. 1. 23 00

Others. 23 00

Stearine. 23 00

Coal—per ton. 14 00 00

Lehigh. 15 00 00

Pittsburgh. 15 00 00

Missouri and Illinois. 15 00 00

Coffee—per lb. 13 12 14 00

Java. 13 12 14 00

Havana. 13 12 14 00

Rio. 13 12 14 00

St. Domingo. 13 12 14 00

Leguira. 13 12 14 00

Chocolate—No. 1. 13 12 14 00

Others. 13 12 14 00

Copper—per lb. 23 00

Brass—per lb. 23 00

Sh. ating. 23 00

Botto. 23 00

Flate. 23 00

Corriage—per lb. 12 14 00

Mani. 12 14 00

Taxed Rope. 12 14 00

Red Cord, Manila. per dozen. 23 00 24 00

Others. 12 14 00

Plough Lines. 12 14 00

Collon Yarns—per lb. 12 14 00

Pittsburgh. 12 14 00

Coal—per yard. 12 14 00

Brown Sheetings. 3-4 and 7-8. 12 14 00

Others. 12 14 00

Bleached Shi ting. 3-4 and 7-8. 12 14 00

Others. 12 14 00

Brown Drillings. 12 14 00

Lurape. 12 14 00

Brown Lower Oze bags. 12 14 00

Virginia. 12 14 00

Ticks. 3-4 and 4-4. 12 14 00

Salt nate. 12 14 00

Box, grey.	10	00
Black.	10	00
Dark, per shil.	10	00
Black, No. 1, per lb.	10	00
Black, No. 2.	10	00
Black, No. 3.	10	00
Lake Trout.	10	00
Salmon, per lb.	10	00
Cod, dry, per box.	10	00
Herrings, dry.	10	00



